

PAZOUREK, Ya. [Pazourek, J.]

Automatic observations on weight changes of vegetable matter. Fiziol.
rast. 8 no.3:371-374 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kafedra fiziologii rasteniy biologo-prirodovedcheskogo
fakul'teta Karlova universiteta. Praga, Chekhoslovakiya.
(Botanical apparatus)

PAZOURNOVA, Z.; OKORNY, V.

SCIENCE

PAZOURNOVA, Z.; OKORNY, V. Two kinds of genetics. p. 394.

Vol. 13, No. 4, 1958.

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (MEAI) LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1958

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Cultivated Plants - Ornamental.

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 12, 1958, 53915

Author : Pazout, F.

Inst : --

Title : Two Rare Peruvian Species of the Genus Oslaya Beckb.

Orig Pub : Ziva, 1956, 4, No 3, 99

Abstract : H abstract.

Card 1/1

- 166 -

OPLOCKY, M., inz.; PAZOUT, F., inz.

Economical methods of railroad investments. Zel dop tech
12 no.12:309-310 '64.

Ten years of the study of marshaling operations in railroad
transportation. Ibid.:334-335

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Cultivated Plants. Decorative Plants. 11

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1956, 68442

Author : Pazout, F.

Inst : -

Title : The Hybridization of Cactuses and Crossbreeding of the Echinopsis and Lobivia Genera.

Orig Pub : Ziva, 1957, 5, No 5, 179-181

Abstract : Just before the Second World War, Frick, Poljenskiy, Hoffmeister, and others, succeeded in crossbreeding Echinopsis eyriesii (acclimatized in Czechoslovakia more than 200 y ago) with Lobelia steffenii (a genus similar to the echinopsis), thus combining the hardiness of the first and the dwarf-like size and speckled blossoms of the second. A great many

Card : 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Cultivated Plants. Decorative.

M-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 2, 1959, No. 6517

Author : Pazout, F.

Inst : Not given

Title : Cactuses of the Ariocarpus Genus

Orig Pub : Ziva, 1958, 6, No 1, 18-21

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

PAZOUTOVA, IV.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BLEHOVA, B; PAZOUTOVA, K.

Children's Clinic LFHKU of the Third Internal Medicine
Clinic of the Faculty of General Medicine of KU
(Detská klinika LFHKU III vnitřní klinika fakulty
všeobecného lékařství KU), Prague (for both)

Prague
Brno, Vnitřní lékařství, No 8, 1963, pp 755-758

"Chondroitin Sulphuric Acid and Acid Mucopolysaccharides
in the Urine in Gargoylism."

SONKA, J.; PIZOUTOVA, N.

Determination of insulin. Cas. lek. cesk. 101 no.46: Lek Veda Zahr:
225-232 '62.

1. Laborator pro endokrinologii a metabolismus pri III. interni
klinice fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU v Praze, prednosta
akademik J. Charvat. Detsko-kojenecka klinika lekarske fakulty
hygienicke KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr J. Cizkova-Pisarovicova.
(INSULIN)

PAZOVSKIY, S.G.

PAZOVSKIY, S.G., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Organization of therapeutic activities in sick bays on first-and
second-class vessels at sea. Voen.-med.zhur. no.8:72-74 Ag '57.
(MIRA 10:12)

(MEDICINE, MILITARY AND NAVAL,
organiz. of med.serv. on ships at sea (Rus))

PAZOVSKIY, S.G., Lt. Col. Med. Serv.

"Experience With the Organization of Medical Treatment on Medical
Aid Stations Aboard Class I and II Vessels at Sea." Voyenno-Meditsinskiy
Zhurnal No.8, August 1957.

PAZRAL, Emil, inz.

Short outline of problems concerning agricultural automation.
Zemedel tech 8 no.6:373-384 D '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav zemedelske techniky, Repy.

PAZRAL, E.

"Utilization of electric power for work in the fields. I. (To be contd.)"

p. 35 (SBORNIK. RADA MECHANISACE A ELEKTRIFIKACE ZEMEDELSTVI. ---
Praha, Czechoslovakia.) Vol. 31, No. 1., Feb. 1958

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1958

S/194/62/000/002/C21/096
D230/D301

AUTHOR: Pázral, Emil

TITLE: A new method for directional protection of electrical dynamometers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 2, 1962, abstract 2-2-59k (Elektrotechnik, 1960, 15, no. 9, 277-280)


TEXT: The main reason for the need to protect the electrical dynamometers is the growing application of the energy recuperation method, in which the dynamometers alternate between the generator and the motor operating regimes. The basic requirements for the protection circuits are formulated: Automatic operation, monitoring of the uncontrolled change-over of the main machine to the motor regime, etc. The protection circuit described has two relays: delayed and directional; the directional relay is high-speed. In the motor-operating regime of the dynamometer the delayed-relay

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D230/D301

A new method for ...

energizing current passes through the contacts of the directional relay. The change-over from the motor to the generator-operating regimes is accomplished by the delayed relay holding the corresponding circuits during the flight-time of the reed of the directional relay, and releasing the relay after this flight. The reverse change-over of the dynamometer to the motor regime is not possible because of the break in all circuits during the reverse flight of the reed. Two variants of the circuits and its modification are given to protect the change-over to the generator regime. Formulas defining the relationship between the time response of the separate circuit elements are deduced, in particular the requirements for the duration of the delayed action of the slow-acting relay are considered. The need for high-speed operation of the element fixing the change of direction is emphasized. Recommendations are given for the choice of separate devices comprising the circuit and for construction of mechanically-sensitive elements fixing reduced motor speeds; oscillograms showing the operation of the individual relays and contacts are also given. The circuit



Card 2/3

PAZSIT, Agnes

Measurements and calculations for solving the radiation
shielding problems of the accelerators constructed in the
Institute of Nuclear Research, Hungarian Academy of Sciences.
ATOMKI kozl 3 no. 2/3 123-132 '61.

PAZSIT, Antal, P., dr.

~~-----~~
Nocardia infection in connection with penicillin therapy.
Orv. hetil. 98 no.1-4:53-55 Jan 57.

1. A Laszlo Korhaz Sebesszeti Osztalyanak (foorvos: Pazsit P. Antal dr.) kozlemenye.

(NOCARDIA INFECTIONS

asteroides, in penicillin ther. at site of inject. (Hun))
(PENICILLIN, inj. eff.

Nocardia asteroides infect. at site of inject. (Hun))

KERTAY, Nandor, dr.; MARTON, Sandor, dr.; Technikai munkatársak: PAZSITKA,
Jozsef; VITALYOS, Tibor

Comparative bacteriological examination of bronchial secretions for
tubercle bacilli with the aid of Marton's apparatus. Orv. hetil. 103
no.12:553-555 25 Mr '62.

1. Orszagos Koranyi TBC, Intezet.

(TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY diag)
(SPUTUM microbiol)

PODOR, Tamas, dr.; KERTAY, Nandor, dr.; Technikai munkatars: PAZSITKA, Jozsef

Effect of dextran on experimental tuberculosis in rabbits. Tuberkulozis
15 no.3:67-69 Mr '62.

1. Az Orszagos Koranyi Tbc Intezet (igazgato: Boszormenyi Miklos dr.
kandidatus; tudomanyos vezeto: Foldes Istvan dr. kandidatus) Mikrobiolo-
giai osztalyanak (vezeto: Kertay Nandor dr. kandidatus) kozlemenye.

(TUBERCULOSIS exper) (DEXTRAN pharmacol)

PAESOLKOV, A.

"Concerning the normative and the actual turnover of construction-wood material used in Bulgarian high-building constructions."

STROITELSTVO., Sofia, Bulgaria., Vol. 6, No. 1, 1959

Monthly list of EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959, Unclas

PAZSONYI, Jozsef, dr.; SCHWEIG, Gizella, dr. ORBAN, Sandoz, dr.;
~~STREIBEL~~, Gusztav, dr.; WOHL, Vera, dr.

Isoniazid therapy of extrapulmonary tuberculosis in infant. Orv.
hetil. 95 no.42:1155-1157 17 Oct 54.

1. A Szabadsaghegyi All. Gyermekszanatorium (igazgato: Fleisch
Istvan dr.) extrapulmonalis osztalyanak (foorvos: Pazsonyi Jozsef
dr.) kozlemenye.

(NICOTINIC ACID ISOMERS, ther. use
tuberc. in inf.)

(TUBERCULOSIS, in inf. & child
ther., isoniazid)

PAZSTOR, Geza

"Hydraulics" by Emil Mosonyi, Gabor Karadi. Reviewed by Geza
Pasztor. Hidrologiai kozlony 36 no.5:390 0'56.

PAZUHIN, V.

"Crystallochemical concepts applied to the production of aluminum by electrolysis." Tr.
from the Russian p. 104. (Analele Romano-Sovietice, Seria Chimie, Series a III-a, v. 5
no 2, Apr/June 1953, Bucuresti)

East European Vol 2, No 9
SO: Monthly List of ~~Russian~~ Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1953, Uncl.

TSIGLER, V.D.; BOVKUN, S.S.; SIDORENKO, Yu.P.; KALYUZHDYY, P.T.; PAZUKHA, P.I.

Efficient firing of coke dinas in gas-heated compartment kilns.
Ogneupory 19 no.5:195-201 '54. (MIRA 11:7)
(Firebrick) (Kilns)

TSIGLER, V.D.; SIDORENKO, Yu.P.; GORFINKEL, B.L.; PAZUKHA, P.I.

Adopting the system of dinas brick burning in tunnel kilns
designed by the Leningrad Refractories Institut. Ogneupory
23 no.2:57-66 '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1.Khar'kovskiy institut ogneuporov (for TSigler). 2.Dinasovyy zavod
Dzerzhinskogo (for Sidorenko, Gorfinkel', Pazukha).
(Firebrick) (Kilns)

15(2)

SOV/131-59-1-4/12

AUTHORS:

Tsigler, V. D., Bovkun, S. S., Sidorenko, Yu. P.,
Gorfinkel', B. L. (Deceased), Pazukha, P. I.

TITLE:

Coking Test of Coke Dinas in the Tunnel Kiln Designed by the
All-Union Institute of Refractory Products (Opyt obzhiga
koksovogo dinas v tunnel'noy pechi konstruktsii Vsesoyuznogo
instituta ogneuporov)

PERIODICAL:

Ogneupory, 1959, Nr 1, pp 19-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Table 1 indicates the period of heating, coking and cooling
of the dinas in this furnace. The change of temperature con-
ditions in the heating and cooling zones is shown in figures
1 and 2 and subsequently described in detail. Coking of the
dinas was carried out at a temperature of 1400-1440° with a
duration of 22 hours. Figures 3 and 4 show the temperature
drop according to the height of furnace. Table 2 indicates
mass products of various brands which are suitable for coking
in the tunnel kiln. Shaped coke products are made of 80%
ovruchskiy quartzite and 20-30% broken dinas. Figures 5 and 6
show the mode of settling of various brands, and figures 7,
8 and 9 show coke products of various brands. Further, the

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Coking Test of Coke Dinas in the Tunnel Kiln Designed by the All-Union
Institute of Refractory Products

SCV/131-59-1-4, '2

coking conditions (Table 3) and the quality of dinas (Table 4) are indicated. The properties of dinas were determined in the TsZL, and its mineralogical composition in the laboratoriya dinasa Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ogneuporov (Dinas Laboratory of the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractories) (Table 5). The coke dinas coked in the tunnel kiln corresponds to the requirements of the GOST 8023-56. At these tests, it was not possible to solve the problem of coking shaped dinas products of a higher weight. The coking conditions of these products are still investigated. There are 9 figures, 5 tables and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov
(Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractories)
Dinasovyy zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo (Dinas Works imeni Dzerzhinskiy)

Card 2/2

PAZUKHA, P.I.

TSIGLER, V.D.; BOVKUN, S.S.; SIDORENKO, Yu.P.; GORFINKEL', B.L. [deceased];
PAZUKHA, P.I.

Firing coke oven dinas bricks in tunnel kilns designed by the All-
Union Refractories Institute. Ogneupory 24 no.1:19-25 '59.

(MIRA 12:1)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov (for
TSigler). 2. Dinasovyy zavod imeni Dzerzhinskogo (for Bovkun, Sidoren-
ko, Gorfinkel', Pazukha).

(Firebrick) (Kilns)

Pazukha P. I.

131-2-3/10

AUTHORS: Tsigler, V. D., Sidorenko, Yu. P.,
Gorfinkel', B. L., Pazukha, P. I.

TITLE: Experience Obtained in Baking Dinas Bricks in a Tunnel Furnace
Built by the Leningrad Refractory Materials Institute.
(Osvoyeniye obzhiga dinas
v tunnel'noy pechi konstruktssii Leningradskogo instituta
ogneuporov).

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1958, Nr 2, pp 57-66 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

On the strength of the established deficiencies of the old furnaces, and of new data on the admissible baking and cooling velocities of Dinas products the new tunnel furnace for the baking of normal Martin- and coke - Dinas products was planned. The new furnace was constructed in the Red-Army Dinas plant imeni Dzerzhinskiy. Its principal outlay is illustrated by figure 1. Its length amounts to 157'5 m, its clear width to 2'24 m, its maximum inner height is 1'90 m. The length of the furnace is divided into three zones: A preheating -, a baking - and a cooling zone. Its cross-sections with respect to the zones are shown in figure 2. The furnace is heated with generator gas. The lengths of the old and of the new tunnel furnace are given in table 1. The

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Experience Obtained in Baking Dinas Bricks in a Tunnel
Furnace Built by the Leningrad Refractory Materials Institute

131-2-3/10

duration of burning of the new tunnel furnace is given in table 2. The regime of the old and of the new furnace with respect to temperature and draught of the furnace are compared with each other in figure 3 and are subsequently discussed. The charge types of the raw products are illustrated in figures 5 and 6, the characteristics of their effective cross section are outlined in table 3. The tables 4, 5, and 6 contain regimes of the baking of Dinas and table 7 data on the proportion of defective products. Figure 7 illustrates the perfected methods of charging, which subsequently are discussed in detail. Table 8 shows the performance of the tunnel furnace during its test-run period. Table 9 gives the properties of Dinas and table ten its mineralogical composition. Conclusions: 1) Dinas products baked in this tunnel furnace show no difference compared with those baked in gas chamber furnaces with respect to their ceramic properties. 2) The degree of transformation required for quartz is obtained at a temperature of 1400-1440°C and a period of thermal exposure of 2 hours and 10 minutes.

Card 2/3

--- (Khar'kovskiy

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

--- Dzerzhinskiy (Dinasovyy zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo).

Card 3/3

Experience Obtained in Baking Dinas Bricks in a Tunnel Furnace
Built by the Leningrad Refractory Materials Institute

131-2-3/10

- 3) A uniform heating of the Dinas products is obtained with a method of charging with an overall effective cross section of 43 %.
- 4) On the occasion of baking in the tunnel furnace an alleviation of operation conditions and an increase of the technical and economical parameters is obtained.
- 5) The defects, which turned up during the operation of the new tunnel furnace (gross preheating and rapid cooling of the raw product) must be taken into consideration in the planning of further tunnel furnaces for the baking of large Dinas products. There are 7 figures, 10 tables, and 11 references, 8 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Refractory Materials, Khar'kov (Khar'kovskiy institut огнеупоров).
Dinas plant imeni Dzerzhinskiy (Dinasovyy zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

GYUL', K.K., prof.; VLASOVA, S.V.; KISIN, I.M.; TERTEROV, A.A.;
Prinimali uchastiye: BABAYEV, A.D.; KONDIKASHOV, V.D.;
PAZUKHIN, P.N., red.; KHASIN, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Rivers of the Daghestan A.S.S.R.] Reki Dagestanskoi ASSR.
[By] K.K. Giul' i dr. Makhachkala, Dagestanskoe knizhnoe izd-
vo, 1961. 368 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Daghestan—Rivers)

PAZUKHIN, S. P.

ZHEZHKO, V.S.; PAZUKHIN, S.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor.

[Experience in reconditioning precision spindles] Opyt vosstanovleniia tochnykh shpindlei. Sverdlovsk, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry [Uralo-Sibirskoe otd-nie] 1953.

71 p.

(MLRA 7:3)

(Machine tools)

PAZUKHIN, V.

"Silicides and their use in industry by G.V. Samsonov. Reviewed
by V. Pazukhin. TSvet, met. 33 no.8:79 Ag '60.

(MIRA 13:8)

(Silicides)
(Samsonov, G.V.)

PAZUKHIN, V.

"Distillation of alloys in vacuum [from "Freiberger Forschungshefte"
159 S., 1958]. Book review by V. Pazukhin. TSvet. met }}
no. 12:87-90 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Nonferrous alloys--Metallurgy)

137-58 4 6807

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya 1958 Nr 4 p 79 USSR

AUTHORS Pazukhin V.A Fisher, A Ya

TITLE An Investigation of Vacuum Reduction of Calcium Oxide by Aluminum (Issledovaniye vosstanovleniya okisi kal'tsiya al'yuminyem v vakuumе)

PERIODICAL Sb. nauchn. tr. Mosk. in-t tsvetn. met. i zolot. VNII tsvetn. metallurgii. 1957. Nr 26. pp 172-183

ABSTRACT In reduction of lime by Al in vacuum, it is recommended that they be mixed in a 1:3 molar ratio. At 1185° and with Al of 0.07 mm grain size, 80% of the Al is utilized, and 0.6 kg Al consumed per kg Ca. Impairment of the permeability of the mix to gas sharply diminishes the reduction efficiencies. Incomplete burning of the lime and absorption of moisture by it not only result in unproductive consumption of Al but also result in contamination of the reduced Ca by carbide and oxide. Addition of CaF₂ is harmful, as it diminishes the utilization of the Al and results in contamination of the Ca by fluoride salts and Al. This conclusion is valid for all reactions involving hot treatment by aluminum in vacuum.

Card 1/1

1. Calcium oxide--Reduction 2. Aluminum--Vacuum reduction
cations

PAZUKHIN, V. A.

137-58-5-9268

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 70 (USSR)

AUTHORS Mkhitar'yan, P. K., Pazukhin, V. A.

TITLE Reduction Roasting of a Mixture of Aluminum Sulfates and Sodium With a Resulting Water-soluble Aluminate (O vosstano-vitel'nom obzhige smesi sul'fatov alyuminiya i natriya s polucheniyem rastvorimogo v vode alyuminata)

PERIODICAL Sb. nauchn. tr. Mosk. in-t tsvetn. met. i zolota i VNITO tsvetn. metallurgii, 1957, Nr 26, pp 132-142

ABSTRACT. Reduction roasting experiments were performed on Al and Na sulfates in order to find means of increasing the amount of Al_2O_3 which enters the aluminate solution. The following factors were studied: the effect of temperature, air, N_2 , and water vapors in the course of roasting; the effect of the length of time during which reduced sinter is being heated in a stream of moist air; the role of CO and moisture in the course of sintering of sulfates with coal; the effect of SO_2 on sinters (ferrous sinters as well as sinters without Fe); the influence of the duration of reduction roasting on the recovery of Al_2O_3 ; the effect of excess alkaline sulfates; the manner in which Al_2O_3 extraction is affected by the

Card 1/2

137-58 5-9268

Reduction Roasting of a (cont.)

rate at which moist CO is supplied. Experiments on reduction roasting of $Al_2(SO_4)_3$, $Al(OH)_3$, and Al_2O_3 mixed with Na_2SO_4 and coal were performed and the behavior of sulfate mixtures subjected to reduction roasting was examined. A practically complete conversion of alumina into aluminate can be effected by means of joint reduction roasting of Al and Na sulfates in a moist, reducing, gaseous, medium. In the process, up to 87% of NaOH pass into solution. Aluminate solutions contain very few SO_4^{2-} ions and practically no S^{2-} ions. Optimal conditions are established for the roasting of sulfate mixtures including ferrous ones (temperature of 1000°C, excess of 10 mol. % Na_2SO_4 , 40 minutes roasting in a stream of moist CO, followed by 30 minutes in a stream of moist N_2). The authors assume that the process of roasting in moist CO-containing gases may be employed in order to obtain pure oxides from such stable sulfides as those of alkali earths.

N. P.

1. Aluminum oxides--Production 2. Aluminum sulfates--Production
3. Sodium sulfates--Processing 4. Interiors--Construction

Card 2/2

[illegible]

PAZUXHIN, V. A., Professor

Doc Tech Sci

Dissertation: "Outlines of Metallurgy." 25/12/50

Moscow Inst of Nonferrous Metals and Gold imeni M. I. Kalinin

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

INVENTORY

Khyer

①

2

Chem Ab v48

1-25-54

General & Physical

Chemistry

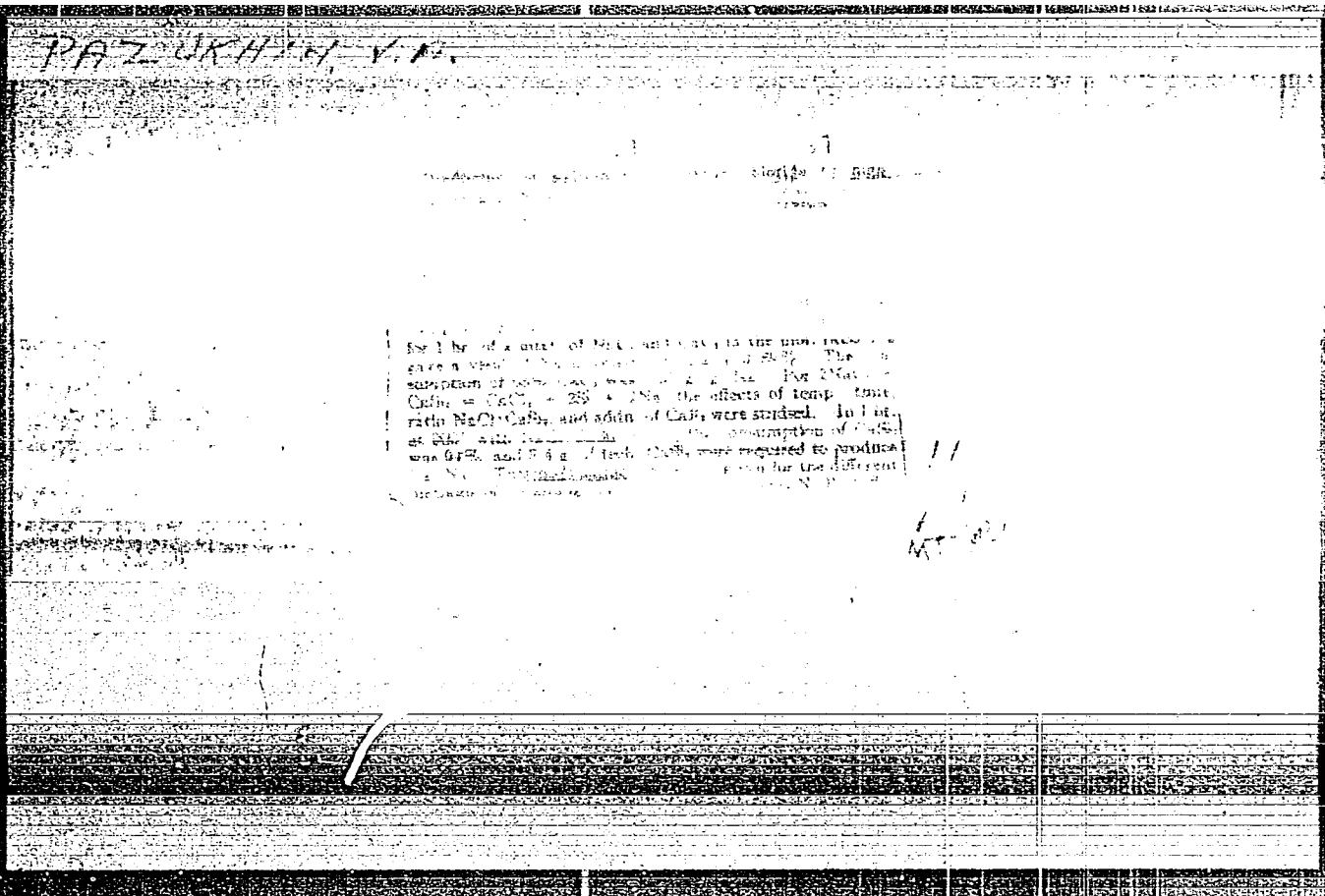
✓ Crystallographic concepts in application to smelting of aluminum by electrolysis. V. A. Parukhin. *Uspekhi Khim.* 21, 313-36 (1952).—Review and discussion of the processes that take place in electrolytic production of Al in molten salt baths, as developed on the basis of ionic concepts of molten electrolytes. 33 references. G. M. K.

4/11/54

FAZUKHIN, VA.

✓ The effect of calcining bauxite upon the recovery of
Alumina by the autoclave method. E. M. Starostin and V.
A. Fazukhin. *Sbornik Nauch. Trudov Moskov. Univ.*
Khimich. Ser. 1954, No. 21, 104-10; *Referat.*
Zhur., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1955, No. 47. Calcination at 600-650° in-
creases the recovery of Al_2O_3 from diasporic-cons. bauxite,
including hard kaifusible varieties. This calcination insured
complete decompos. of the ore by KOH or NaOH in 2:1 liq.
Calcining of intermixed diasporic, boehmitic, and kaifusible at
600° does not lower the extn. of Al_2O_3 , because the Al_2O_3
formed along with SiO_2 has almost the same solv. as less
soluble. Action of liq. is necessary to leaching bauxite.
18. Calcining bauxite containing up to 12% SiO_2 to 400-500°
increases the extn. of Al_2O_3 by 2-3% in liq. 2:1 liq.
in autoclave method in a single furnace. Eighty-
eight % of the Al_2O_3 from high-sulfur bauxite could be re-
covered by leaching by Bayer's method and preliminary
calcining as the above.

Alexis B. Petroff



PAZUKHIN, V. A.

USSR .

① C Behavior of arsenic and antimony in the electrolytic refining of copper. V. A. Pazukhin and V. A. Buzukhin, J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R. 27, 283-82 (1954) (Engl. translation).
H See C.A. 48, 1842a. H. L. H.

PAZUKHIN, V.A.

Behavior of arsenic and antimony in the electrolytic refining of copper. L. Ya. Lyzhits and V. A. Pazukhin. Zhur. Priklad. Khim. 27, 205-208 (1954). Several factors were investigated to det. the causes of the deleterious effect of the presence of As and Sb on electrolytically refined Cu. Electrolysis of solns. prep'd. in the lab. and those obtained from a refinery showed that up to a c.d. of 300 amp./sq. m., the elements were not deposited on the cathode even with As 14.5 and Sb 0.5 g./l. in the soln. At 400 amp./sq. m., As 0.002 and Sb 0.001% were found with the cathodic Cu. It led to the conclusion that to obtain electrolytically pure Cu it was important to keep the soln. from becoming cloudy (As and Sb could be present in appreciable amts.). Cloudiness was due to oxidation. A series of expts. with anodes contg. 0.02 and 0.38% As showed that only As^{3+} entered the soln.; the concn. of As^{3+} and As^{5+} increased with time up to 16 hrs.; then the concn. of As^{5+} increased very much more rapidly than As^{3+} . It was shown experimentally that As^{3+} was oxidized by air only in the presence of Cu^{2+} , apparently owing to the reaction $Cu^{2+} + O_2 \rightarrow Cu^{+} + O_2$. Oxidation of As^{3+} , Sb^{3+} , and Cu^{2+} was assumed to take place simultaneously as in conjugated reactions. Only at higher c.d., and then indirectly, did electrolysis affect the rate of oxidation—more rapid soln. at the anode. Whereas Sb^{3+} ppt'd. quantitatively in the presence of As^{3+} (10 g./l.) it was not the case during electrolysis. This apparent discrepancy was proven to be due to the tendency of Sb^{3+} and Sb^{5+} to form supersat'd. solns.; Sb^{3+} oxidized more rapidly than its rate of pptn. Sb^{5+} did not ppt. in the presence of As^{3+} . 1. Bismuth

①
MET

PAZUKHIN, V.A. (Moskva)

Origin of the arsenical copper produced in ancient times. Izv.
AN SSSR. Met. i gor. dolo no.1:151-165 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

FISHMAN, Mikhail Aleksandrovich, dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;
~~PAZUKHIN, V.A.~~, professor, doktor, retsenzent; TROITSKIY, A.V.,
inzhener, retsenzent, redaktor; ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, M.S., redaktor
izdatel'stva; ATTOPOVICH, M.K., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Technology of minerals] Tekhnologiya poleznykh iskopayemykh. Izd.
2-oe, perer. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i
tsevetnoi metallurgii, 1955. 736 p. [Microfilm] (MIRA 10:1)
(Mineral industries)

PAZUKHIN, Vasily Aleksandrovich; FISHER, Aleksandr Yakovlevich; KRESTOVNIKOV, A.N., professor, doktor, retsenzent; MEYERSON, O.A., professor, doktor, retsenzent; ZHUKOVSKIY, Ye.I., professor, doktor, retsenzent; MEN'SHIKOV, M.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; SAMSONOV, G.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; MESHCHERYAKOV, S.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; SAMSONOV, G.V., redaktor; ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, M.S., redaktor izdatel'stva; KHELOV, A.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Vacuum in metallurgy] Vakuum v metallurgii. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po cherno i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1956. 520 p.
(Vacuum) (Metallurgy) (MLRA 9:12)

PAZUKHIN V.A.

AUTHORS: Mkhitar'yan, P.K. and Pazukhin, V.A.

136-11-8/17

TITLE: Roasting Under Reducing Conditions of a Mixture of Aluminum and Sodium Sulphates with the Production of a Water-soluble Aluminate
(Vosstanovitel'nyy obzhig smesi sul'fatov alyuminiya i natriya s polucheniyem rastvorimogo v vode alyuminata)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1957, No.11, pp. 41 - 45 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The authors point out that in many parts of the USSR, the greatly increased aluminium production planned will involve the treatment of crude aluminium-sodium sulphate mixtures. They suggest that one effective treatment would be roasting under reducing conditions and describe laboratory experiments in which anhydrous mixtures of the pure sulphates were heated with charcoal under various conditions. The influence on the degree of decomposition of the sulphates of temperature (800 - 1100 °C), of the pressure of air and steam and of CO and steam during sintering, of prolonged heating of the sinter in a stream of moist air, of the presence of sulphur dioxide, of sulphur dioxide and air with ferruginous sinters, of the duration of the reducing sintering, of excess of alkali sulphate, and of rate of flow of moist CO. The experiments were made at 1000 °C, the extent of decomposition being measured by the extent of transfer into solution. Experiments were also carried out on

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136-11-8/1
Roasting Under Reducing Conditions of a Mixture of Aluminum and Sodium Sulphates with the Production of a Water-soluble Aluminate

the reducing roasting at 1000 °C of aluminium sulphate, hydroxide and oxide with sodium sulphate and coal. The behaviour of sulphate in the reducing roasting of sulphate mixtures is discussed by the authors. The general conclusion is that 87% recovery can be obtained by using moist reducing gas, the solutions obtained containing very little sulphate and practically no sulphide ions. The by-products of such a process could be sulphur and a combustible gas suitable for fuel and the process is said to be applicable even to alkali-earth sulphides for producing the pure oxides. There are 7 tables and 13 references, of which 11 are Russian and 2 English.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

1. Aluminum-Production
2. Aluminum sodium sulfate-Compounds-Reduction

32-7-47/49

AUTHOR: Men'shikov, M.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Criticism and Bibliography (Kritika i bibliografiya)
V.A. Pazukhin, A.Ya. Fisher, Vacuum in Metallurgy
(Vakuum v metallurgii)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 7, pp. 885 - 886 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The first part of this book is intended to be used by technical workers in metallurgical plants and research organizations as an introduction to this field of science. The material was gathered from various publications and translated works. However, the selection of material in the first part of the book cannot be described as being satisfactory by a metallurgical engineer, because it contains no data on vacuum apparatus, which, however, is necessary for the information of engineers dealing with this subject. Also other important technical and scientific data are lacking. Thus, in article 44 of the book instruction material is dealt with unsatisfactorily, and no reference is made to the fact that certain information contained in this book has already been given by other previously published books. Or, what references

Card 1/2

SHUBIN, V.A.; PAZUKHIN, V.A.

Relation of titanium grain size to physical conditions of the molten sodium process of reducing its chlorides. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tevat. met. no.5:98-106 ' 58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut teventnykh metallov i zolota. Kafedra metallurgii legkikh metallov.
(Titanium--Metallurgy) (Sodium chloride)

AUTHOR: Pazukhin, V.A.

SOV/149-58-5-17/18

TITLE: Conference on the Nature of Aluminate Solutions
(Soveshchaniye o prirode alyuminatnykh rastvorov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya
Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, pp 147 - 148 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The most important lectures during a conference held on May 28 - 30, 1958 at the "All-Union Aluminium and Magnesium Institute (VAMI) were those delivered by V.D. Ponomarev and S.I. Kuznetsov. Ponomarev gave an exposition of his already well-known views on the colloidal nature of aluminate solutions, claiming that both dissolution of $Al(OH)_3$ and its crystallisation from alkaline solutions involve formation of colloidal particles in the boundary layer of the solution near the surface of the solid $Al(OH)_3$ phase and that while these particles become uniformly dispersed throughout the solvent during the dissolution process, they tend to concentrate in the boundary layer during crystallisation. Kuznetsov, who expounded his views on the ionic nature of aluminate solutions, supported his contention by some interesting

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SOV/149-58-5-17/18

Conference on the Nature of Aluminate Solutions

photographs taken with the aid of an electron microscope, which showed (a) the product of crystallisation in the form of numerous, very fine threads growing on $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ seeds and (b) characteristic cavities in the dissolving hydrate crystals which appeared as if being loosened by a "wedging" action of the solvent. A.N. Lyapunov, who had studied the effect of prolonged agitation on the behaviour of the $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ particles in aluminate solutions under equilibrium conditions, reported that the grain growth observed during his experiments was caused by coalescence of small particles. M.P. Malyshev, according to whom the molar ratio $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 : \text{SiO}_2$ in aluminate solutions saturated with silica is constant at any given temperature, attributed this effect to the fact that, in accordance with the solvate theory of D.I. Mendeleev, complex solvates are formed in the solution, and proposed structural formulae for the aluminates precipitated from the solution, similar to those that used to be ascribed to minerals of this type at the end of the last century. G.V. Kregoyan, who discussed the electrical conductivity of aluminate solutions, concluded

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Conference on the Nature of Aluminate Solutions SOV/149-58-5-17/18

that in the case of lyes with the NaOH concentration of 1 to 5N and the Al:Na ratio near to 1:3, the most probable of all is the existence of the

$\text{Al}(\text{OH})_6^{3-}$ ion, which would explain why the ionic

conductivity of such solutions approaches that of solutions which contain structurally similar $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{3-}$ ions.

Interesting data on the properties of concentrated aluminate solutions were given in the lecture delivered by M.N. Smirnov and the problems of automation in the production of alumina were discussed by P.B. Popov, who concluded that it will not be possible to use electronic computers in this application until more is known about the physical and chemical properties of aluminate solutions. The conference revealed the lack of agreement as regarding the precise nature of aluminate solutions and showed clearly the need for more accurate methods in any future investigations of this subject. In the opinion of the author of this report any such investigations should include: 1) study of the nature of concentrated aluminate

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SOV/149-58-5-17/18

Conference on the Nature of Aluminate Solutions

solutions congealing in the form of gelatinous mass in which it is easier to detect the presence of colloidal particles; ii) investigation of the basic processes of solution and growth of separate crystals of $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$, boehmite and diaspore with the aid of high-speed photography and electron and ion microscopes; iii) study of the granularity of the particles precipitated from the solution by the specific surface area measurements carried out with the aid of modern experimental techniques (Deryagin's method, adsorption of krypton at low temperatures); iv) study of the possibility of using electromagnetic resonance as a method for investigating the constitution of aluminate solutions; v) study of the surface properties of the individual particles of $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$, boehmite and diaspore and their variation due to sorption of suitable additions, with the aid of electron and ion microscopes; vi) utilisation of the results of studies of the properties of other hydroxides and their alkaline solutions for investigating the aluminate solutions by analogy. It is also pointed out by the present author that new and

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SOV/81-60-2-4364

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1960, Nr 2, p 114 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Shubin, V.A., Pazukhin, V.A.

TITLE: On Some Phenomena of Sodium-Thermal Reduction of Titanium Tetrachloride ⁷

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Mosk. in-t tsvetn. met. i zolota, 1958, Nr 31, pp 162 - 173

ABSTRACT: The change of the free reaction energy ΔF has been calculated for the reactions of $TiCl_4$ with Na within the temperature range of 200 - 700°C. For the summary reaction $TiCl_4 + 4Na = 4NaCl + Ti$, $\Delta F = -221,200 + 65T$, i.e., it is higher than in the case of reduction by magnesium. For the consecutive reactions of stepwise reduction it was obtained: $TiCl_4 + Na = NaCl + TiCl_3$, $\Delta F = -92,500 + 36.8T$; $TiCl_3 + Na = NaCl + TiCl_2$, $\Delta F = -46,000 + 6.7T$; $1/2TiCl_2 + Na = NaCl + 1/2Ti$, $\Delta F = -47,500 - 2.7T$. For the interaction of the lower chlorides between themselves it was obtained: $1/2TiCl_2 + 1/2TiCl_4 \rightleftharpoons TiCl_3$, $\Delta F = -32,800 + 15.5T$; $1/2Ti + 1/2TiCl_4 \rightleftharpoons TiCl_2$, $\Delta F = -14,000 + 13.4T$. The reduction of $TiCl_4$ by Na metal was studied experimentally in a reactor of Mo-glass. It has been shown that with a temperature rise from

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SOV/81-60-2-4364

On Some Phenomena of Sodium-Thermal Reduction of Titanium Tetrachloride

200 to 700°C the percentage of Ti in the reaction mass increases; in the case of the total decrease of the percentage of the lower chlorides the relative $TiCl_2$ content increases sharply. The kinetics of the reaction of $TiCl_3$ with Na was studied. The heterogeneous reaction is characterized by three modes of operation: the diffusional operation, in which the reaction rate is determined by the diffusion rate, the transitional and the kinetic one, in which the reaction is inhibited by the insufficient rate of adsorption-chemical processes. The decrease of $TiCl_3$ concentration at 200 - 500°C is described by an equation of the 1st order; the dependence of the constant of the reaction rate on the temperature is as follows: $2.303 \lg k = -(1190/T) + 1.17$; the activation energy is 2,360 cal/mole.

I. Slonim

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Card 2/2

MIRONOV, M.V.; PAZUKHIN, V.A.

Behavior of titanium dioxide in alkali and aluminate solutions.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tsvet.met. 2 no.1:83-90 '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota. Kafedra
metallurgii legkikh metallov.
(Titanium oxides) (Titanates)

MIRONOV, M.V.; PAZUKHIN, V.A.

Behavior of titanium dioxide in alkaline and aluminate solutions
in the presence of lime and silica. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet.
met. 2 no.2:89-96 '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota. Kafedra metallurgii
legkikh metallov.

(Titanium oxides) (Chemistry, Metallurgic)

STRELETS, Kh.L.; TAYTS, A.Yu.; GULMANITSKIY, B.S.; PAZUKHIN, V.A., prof.,
 doktor tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; KHEYFITS, Ya.M., kand.khim.nauk,
 retsenzent; VERIGIN, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; FISHER,
 A.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; retsenzent; TSETER, Ya.A., kand.tekhn.
 nauk, retsenzent; MARKOV, O.S., inzh., retsenzent; KRIVORUCHENKO,
 V.V., inzh., retsenzent; GIDERNOBROV, S.M., red.; ARKHANGEL'SKAYA,
 M.S., red.izd-va; KLEYMAN, M.R., tekhn.red.

[Magnesium metallurgy] Metallurgiya magniia. Izd.2., perer. i
 dop. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po Chernoi i tsvetnoi
 metallurgii, 1960. 479 p. (MIRA 13:5)
 (Magnesium--Metallurgy)

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AUTHOR: Pashchenko, V. A.

TITLE: Technical Classification of Metals

PERSONAL: In: Technical Classification of Metals, pp. 1-10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: OF all the elements found in nature about 80% are metals. Metal characteristics are being widely used in industry and become important. While from the scientific point of view their classification as it appears in Mendeleev's periodic chart is perfect, it is of little use for industrial, economical, and technical purposes. In 1962 the Committee on Technical Terminology, A.S. USSR, published a pamphlet: "Technical Classification of Metals," the result of many years of research by eminent scientists in the area of metal studies. According to the pamphlet metals are divided into ferrous and nonferrous ones. Nonferrous metals and alloys are divided into groups according to their chemical

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Technical Classification of Metals

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component, and the latter classified according to their increasing atomic numbers. The author considers this system completely inadequate and suggests his own, based on practical groups.

Technical Classification of Metals

Metal groups according to technical classification

Names of Metals

Groups of the Periodic Chart

1. Ferrous	iron (steel, cast iron)	III
2. Heavy nonferrous	copper	II
	nickel, cobalt	III
	zinc, cadmium	II
	lead	II
3. Light nonferrous	aluminum	III
	magnesium	II
	calcium, strontium, barium	II
Card 200	potassium	II

Concerning Technical Classification of
Metals

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Technical Classification of Metals (cont'd.)

Metal groups according
to technical classifi-
cation

Names of Metals

Groups of the
Periodic Chart

	sodium, potassium	I
	lithium, cesium, rubidium	I
4. Junior	tin	IV
	antimony, bismuth	V
	mercury	II
5. Noble	silver, gold	I
	platinum, palladium	VIII
	iridium, rhodium	VIII
	osmium, ruthenium	VIII
6. Refractory	tungsten, molybdenum	VI
	tantalum, niobium	V
	titanium, zirconium, hafnium	IV
	rhodium	VII
7. Ferroalloys	manganese	VII
Card 3/8 (ferrous)	chromium	VI

Concerning Technical Classification of
Metals

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Technical Classification of Metals (cont'd.)

Metal groups according to technical classifi- cation	Names of Metals	Groups of the Periodic Chart
	vanadium	V
8. Rare Earths	lanthanum, cerium, and other lanthanum	II
9. Semi-metals (semiconductors)	silicon, germanium	IV
	arsenic (antimony)	V
	selenium, tellurium	VI
10. Dispersed	gallium, indium, thallium	III
11. Fissionable	radium	II
	actinium, thorium, uranium, and other actinides	III
Card 4/8	radioactive isotopes of other metals	

Concerning Technical Classification of
Metals

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The author makes the following comments on the above table. Heavy nonferrous metals are smelted from the same sulfide ores in which they appear as a group. Except for aluminum, their production of two million tons is higher than that of all other nonferrous metals taken together. The 3rd group comprises aluminum with a current production 50% higher than that of copper, lead, or zinc. All metals of this group are produced by electrolytic reduction of molten salt solutions. The similarity of the metals in the 3rd group applies to their metallurgical behaviour, sublimation. The 4th group has the following features in common: low m.p., easily reduced oxides, smelting methods. It would be wrong to put cadmium and cobalt into this group, as frequently done, since their metallurgy and behavior are different. The name of the 5th group, noble, is better than precious, many metals being more valuable. Geochemically and metallurgically, they belong to the same group. Metals with a high m.p. (excluding platinum metals and chromium which have other

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Concerning Technical Classification of
Metals

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characteristics) belong to the 6th group. They form extremely hard carbides and are mostly found together in complex ores, usually as double oxides. The 7th group, ferroalloys, comprises metals of well accepted technological usage. The 8th group is self-explanatory because of the similarity of these metals. For the 9th group the author uses an ancient name coined by M. V. Lomonosov, i.e., halfmetals. These metals are neighbors in the Periodic Chart. The dispersed metals in the 10th group, could also comprise rhenium, germanium, rubidium, and cesium, but they belong already to other groups. It would be wrong to call them rare as is occasionally done. The 11th group comprises radioactive and fissionable metals. It is justified to include the isotopes of other metals in this group if fissionable, as they are prepared by the action of other fissionable elements of this group. The author submits his classification as applied to the Periodic Chart by way of a proof that besides being technologically expedient, it places metals which are neighbors

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Concerning Technical Classification of
Metals

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in the chart. A parallel with Linne's classification of animals is drawn. The editor underlines the need of a new classification, inviting readers to express their opinions on this subject. There are 2 tables.

SUBMITTED: December 1, 1958

Table I: D. I. Mendeleev's Periodic Chart Figures under metal symbols designate their group in the technical classification

Table on Card 8/8

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Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Es	Fm	Md	
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KUZNETSOV, Sergey Ivanovich; DENEVYANKIN, Valeriy Aleksandrovich;
PAZUKHIN, V.A., red.; EN'YAKOVA, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Physical chemistry of the Bayer process for the production of alumina] Fizicheskaya khimiya protsessy proizvodstva glinozema po sposobu Baiera. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1964. 352 p. (MIRA 17:3)

MOTINA, A.G.; PAZUKHIN, V.A.; LAYNER, A.I.; KOLENKOVA, M.A.

Sublimation of cesium oxide from pollucite during its sintering
with lime in vacuo. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.3:664-666 Mr 62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut tsvetnykh metallov imeni M.I.Kalinina.
(Cesium oxide) (Lime) (Sublimation (Physical sciences))

PAZUKHIN, V.A.

"The bronzes of ancient Georgia" by F. Tavadze, T. Sakvarelidze.
Reviewed by V.A. Pazukhin. Vop.ist.est. i tekhn. no.11:160-162
'61. (MIRA 14,11)

(Georgia--Bronzes, Ancient)
(Tavadze, F.) (Sakvarelidze, T.)

S/080/62/035/003/019/024
D202/D302

AUTHORS: Motina, A. G., Pazukhin, V. A., Layner, A. I. and
Kolenkova, M. A.

TITLE: Distillation of cesium from pollucite by sintering
with lime in vacuo

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 3, 1962, 664-666

TEXT: The authors separated Cs from pollucite by heating the brick-
etted mineral at 1200°C with stoichiometric amounts of CaCO_3 , in
92% yields; an addition of CaF_2 (5% of pollucite weight) increased
the yield to about 98% (1 hour heating). All other alkali oxides,
present in pollucite, are eliminated as well, but Cs is easily se-
parated from their mixture by converting them to bromides and dis-
solving CsBr in Br_2 . Experimental details are given. There are 3
tables and 5 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The
references to the English-language publications read as follows:

Card 1/2

PAZUKHIN, V.A.

"Metallurgy of rare earth metals, thorium and uranium" by
A. N. Zelikman. Reviewed by V. A. Pazykhin. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 4 no.2:169-170 '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Thorium--Metallurgy)
(Uranium--Metallurgy)
(Zelikman, A.N.)

LAYNER, Abram Il'ich; PAZUKHIN, V.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.;
EL'KIND, L.M., red.isd-va; VAYNSHTEIN, Ye.B., tekhn.red.

[Production of alumina] Proizvodstvo glinozëma. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoï i svetloï metallurgii,
1961. 619 p. (MIRA 14:4)
(Alumina)

PAZUKHIN, V.A.

Vladimir Iakovlevich Mostovich; on the 25th anniversary of his death.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. not. 3 no.4:172-175 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Mostovich, Vladimir Iakovlevich, 1880-1935)

S/076/60/034/010/010/022
B015/B064

AUTHORS: Pazukhin, V. A., and Lutashenko, E. Ye.

TITLE: The Applicability of the Equation of Davey to Calculate the Rate of the Vacuum Distillation of Alloys 18

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No. 10, pp. 2254-2257

TEXT: The authors discuss the applicability of the equation suggested by T. R. S. Davey (J. Metals, 1, 991, 1953) to calculate the rate of vacuum distillation of alloys. The equation combines the time of distillation with the initial and final content of the volatile component, the residual pressure, the distillation temperature, and the condensation temperature, and the evaporation surface. The authors show that the applicability of the equation for a vacuum distillation of real liquid alloys in industrial furnaces is limited by at least nine conditions. The volatility of one component only is considered, the change of temperature and concentration in the mass of the melt is not taken into account, only ✓

Card 1/2

I'VOV, L.A.; PAZUKHIN, V.D.; MURZIN, L.G., red.; VOROB'YEVA, L.V.,
tekhn. red.

[Fuel economy on steam locomotives; practice of locomotive
engineer D.I.Chvyrin's brigade at the Buy Depot, Northern
Railroad] Ekonomiya topliva na parovozakh; opyt brigady ma-
shinista depo Bui Severnoi dorogi D.I.Chvyrina. Moskva,
Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 25 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Locomotives--Fuel consumption)

BERDYUKOVA, M.D.; INDOVA, K.I.; ISPCHENKO, A.M.[deceased];
KOLOMEYTSEVA, A.K.; LIFSHITS, M.M.; FAZUKHINA, D.K.;
SHARAYEVA, L.N.; SHIROKOV, A.Z.; VAL'TS, I.E., red.;
STRUYEV, M.I., red.; NIKOLAYEVA, I.N., red.

[Atlas of the Lower Carboniferous coals of the Donets Basin]
Atlas uglei nizhnego karbona Donetskogo basseina. [by] M.D.
Berdjukova i dr. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 101 p.
(MIRA 18:4)

End

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